

Walking Tour of the National Mall

(Direction from the United States Capitol)

Enter the Capitol South Metro Station. Take the Orange Line train toward Vienna or the Blue Line train toward Franconia-Springfield. Exit the train at the Smithsonian Metro stop and follow the signs toward "The Mall."

Once you have exited the Smithsonian Metro station, head onto Jefferson Drive in the direction of the Washington Monument. Cross 14th Street and make a right onto 15th Street.

If you do not already have a ticket and wish to enter the Washington Monument, follow the signs for Washington Monument ticket information; if you wish to view the monument from the outside or visit the monument at a later time, follow 15th Street until you reach Constitution Avenue.

The **Washington Monument** stands 555 feet, 5 1/8 inches tall, towering high above the nation's capital. The monument offers an incredible view of Washington, D.C. Nearly 600,000 people visited the monument in 2003. The monument was created to pay respect to the nation's first president. President George Washington was born on February 22, 1732. In 1775, Congress chose Washington to command the American troops; he created the Continental Army and successfully waged a revolution against the most powerful nation in the world. By the end of the war, Washington had gained a huge amount of respect from the American people. His leadership, bravery and loyalty to this nation made him an ideal selection for president of the new government. President Washington served two terms from 1789-1797. He retired to his home in Mount Vernon, where he lived until he passed away on December 14, 1799. Through this monument, citizens of the U.S. show their enduring gratitude and respect to one of our nation's greatest leaders.

Make a left onto Constitution Avenue. Follow Constitution Avenue until you reach 17th Street. Make a left onto 17th Street. Follow 17th Street until you reach the World War II Memorial, on your right; The Washington Monument will be on your left.

The **World War II Memorial** is the nation's newest war memorial. Dedicated on May 29, 2004, the memorial pays respect to "The Greatest Generation," the men and women who emerged from the Depression to fight and win the most devastating war in history. This memorial pays tribute to the citizens and soldiers who sacrificed all they had in order to liberate a world which risked falling prey to the forces of tyranny. Included in the memorial are: the twin Atlantic and Pacific pavilions which symbolize a war fought across two oceans; the Freedom Wall with 4,000 gold stars which commemorates the more than 400,000

Americans who gave their lives in the war; Roll Call of the Nation, which lists the 56 states, territories and District of Columbia that united in a common cause; and the Arsenal of Democracy, wreaths of oak and wheat on each of the memorial pillars symbolizing the nation's industrial and agricultural strength.

After you have viewed the World War II Memorial, use the pathway on the Constitution Avenue side of the monument. This pathway will lead you through the Constitution Gardens and towards the Vietnam Women's Memorial and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

The **Vietnam Memorial** pays tribute to the men and women who lost their lives, became prisoners of war, and/or are still missing in action. There are 58,209 names, inscribed in chronological order of the date of casualty, showing the war as a series of individual sacrifices and granting each name a special place in history. The wall stretches 246.75 feet long and 10.1 feet high. The memorial was designed by Maya Ying Lin of Athens, Ohio, who, at the time, was a 21-year old student at Yale University. The memorial was dedicated in 1982. Nearly 3 million people visited the memorial in 2003.

After exiting the Vietnam Memorial you may then follow the pathways toward the Lincoln Memorial across the street or make a left onto Henry Bacon Drive, which also leads across the street to the Lincoln Memorial.

The **Lincoln Memorial's** construction began in 1914, and the monument was dedicated in 1922. The memorial pays tribute to the nation's 16th president. The 36 columns around the memorial represent the states in the Union at the time of his death; the names of the 48 states in the Union when the memorial was completed are carved in the exterior attic walls. President Lincoln, who opposed the expansion of slavery, won the Republican nomination in 1860. Upon his electoral victory, seven states of the lower south seceded, forming the Confederate States of America. The President felt it was his duty to uphold the Union and would do whatever was necessary to keep the states united. On April 12, 1861, the South responded by firing on Fort Sumter; the result was four years of tragic conflict. In 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing the slaves within the states of rebellion. In 1865 he received Congressional approval for the 13th Amendment, which abolished slavery in the United States. President Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865, six days after the official end of the war.

Once you exit the Lincoln Memorial, walk down the steps towards the right. You may once again cross the street taking a pathway which leads to the Korean War Memorial, or walk along Daniel French Drive and then cross the pathway into the Korean War Memorial.

The **Korean War Memorial** was authorized in 1986 and dedicated in 1995. In 1950, the Communist government of North Korea launched an attack on South Korea. The memorial pays tribute to the 1.5 million American men and women who struggled side by side during the conflict to secure democracy. The triangular park features 19 statues of soldiers from various military branches and ethnic backgrounds, positioned in front of a 164-foot gray granite memorial wall. Over 2,500 photos from military support personnel have been etched into the granite. The memorial also includes the Pool of Remembrance, which lists the 22 countries of the United Nations that sent troops or gave medical support throughout the war.

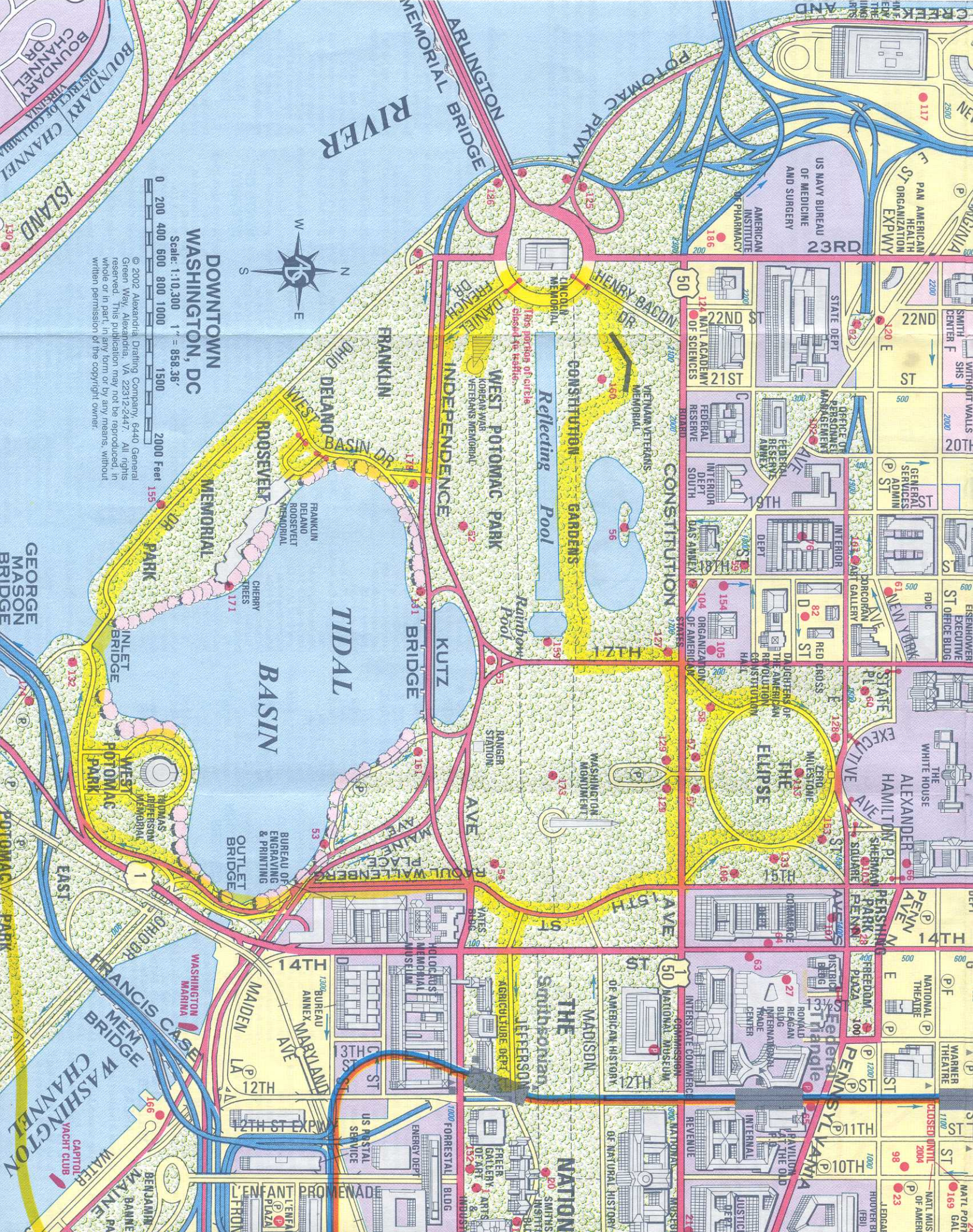
Make a left out of the Korean War Memorial, follow Daniel French Drive to the FDR Memorial, Jefferson Memorial and the Tidal Basin. At the Independence Avenue crosswalk, make a right and follow the signs directing you towards the FDR Memorial, Thomas Jefferson Memorial and the Tidal Basin Boathouse.

After crossing the crosswalk, make a right at the Basin pathway. Follow the pathway around the basin. The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Park will be located on the right.

The **Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Park** was authorized by Congress in 1955, but construction did not begin until 1994. The park includes walls of red South Dakota granite, waterfalls, pools, gardens and statues created by American artists. The memorial is separated into four outdoor rooms. The first room introduces President Roosevelt's early presidency, when he launched the "New Deal" program in response to the worst economic crisis of the century. The sculptures filling the second room recall the despair and hope of the times. A grassy berm separating Rooms Two and Three represents America's entry into World War II. In Room Three, the President is seated with his beloved dog, Fala. The fourth room honors the life and legacy that the nation's 32nd president left behind.

After exiting the FDR Memorial, make a right and continue on the pathway around the basin; the Thomas Jefferson Memorial will be located on the right-hand side.

The **Thomas Jefferson Memorial** pays tribute to the principle author of the Declaration of Independence and the third president of the United States. Construction began in 1939, and the memorial was dedicated in 1943. The interior of the memorial features a 19-foot-tall bronze statue of Jefferson facing the White House. President Jefferson's thoughts about independence and freedom are inscribed on panels of white Georgia marble. Etched around the rotunda above Jefferson are his words, "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."



POTOMAC RIVER

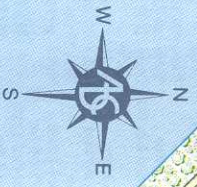
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POTOMAC PKWY

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
VIRGINIA

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Scale: 1:10,200 1" = 858.36'
WASHINGTON, DC



DOWNTOWN

WASHINGTON, DC

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TIDAL BASIN

CONSTITUTION GARDENS

Reflecting Pool

WEST POTOMAC PARK

INDEPENDENCE

FRANKLIN

OHIO DELAND

ROOSEVELT

MEMORIAL

CHERRY TREES

INLET BRIDGE

POTOMAC PARK

GEORGE MASON BRIDGE

KUTZ

MAINE

PLAZA

OUTLET BRIDGE

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING & PRINTING

WASHINGTON MARINA

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CAPITOL YACHT CLUB

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY

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After exiting the Thomas Jefferson Memorial continue, around the basin until you reach the bridge outlet. Follow the pathway back up to the street level. Make a right at 15th Street, also known as Raoul Wallenberg Place Drive. Walk straight, passing the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. While on Raoul Wallenberg Place Drive, you will be heading toward the Washington Monument until you reach Jefferson Drive.

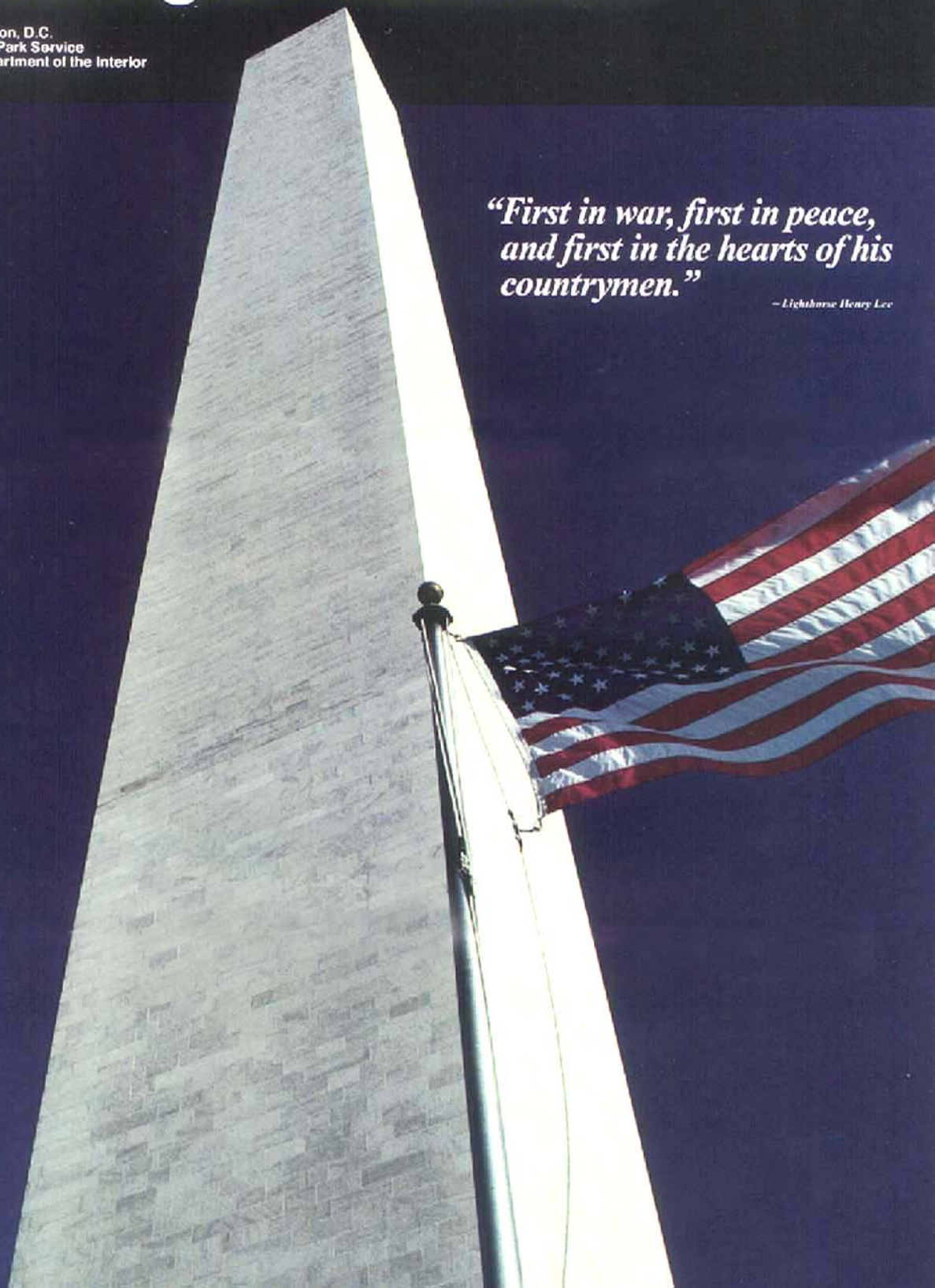
Make a right onto Jefferson Drive walking past the Department of Agriculture. Make a left onto 12th Street. The Smithsonian Metro Station will be in front of you.

Washington Monument

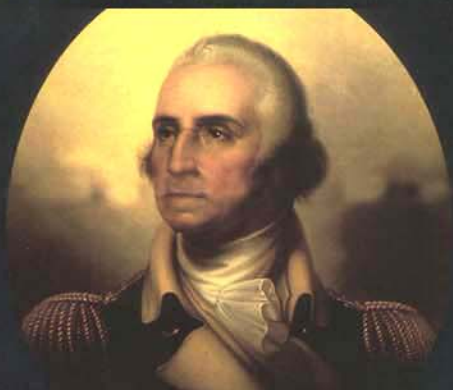
Washington, D.C.
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

*"First in war, first in peace,
and first in the hearts of his
countrymen."*

— Lighthorse Henry Lee



Washington Monument



Mount Vernon Ladies Association

Washington: The Man

George Washington was born February 22, 1732, on his father's plantation in Westmoreland County, Virginia. As a young man he worked as a surveyor, gaining detailed knowledge of western lands and a taste for adventure. When Washington was 21 Virginia's royal governor sent him into the Ohio Valley to warn the French to stay out of lands claimed by Great Britain. In the ensuing French and Indian War, Washington received his first military experience. Fame gained on the field of battle led to his first political victory, election to the Virginia House of Burgesses, where he served during the growing political difficulties with Great Britain. He represented Virginia in the Continental Congress, and in 1775 Congress chose him to command American troops. He created the Continental Army, found and selected talented officers, and successfully waged a revolu-

tion against the most powerful nation in the world. At war's end Washington had become identified with the Revolution's triumphant conclusion; no American commanded the respect he did. After the war, Washington returned to Mount Vernon where he hoped to remain. But the young federation was faltering, and as the people had looked to Washington for leadership in war, so they looked to him for leadership in peace. At the resulting Constitutional Convention, Washington was elected the presiding officer. The new Constitution provided for a President to head the government, and Washington was the ideal choice. He served two terms, 1789-97, and refused pressure to run for a third. He retired, again, to Mount Vernon and remained there until his death, December 14, 1799.

The Monument

The Washington Monument at 555 feet, 5½ inches, towers over everything in the Na-

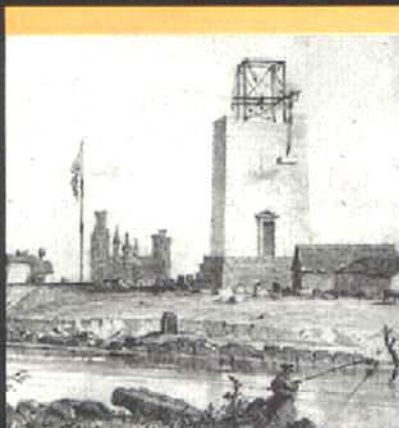
tion's Capital and reminds us of the immensity of George Washington's contribution to this republic. The monument is a classic obelisk and has little in common with the colonnaded temple designed by Robert Mills to house statues of America's heroes. The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1848, in a ceremony attended by President James K. Polk and other dignitaries, among whom were Representatives Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. The monument rose steadily to 152 feet financed by popular subscriptions collected by the Washington Monument Society until funds ran out in 1853. It stood unfinished for nearly 25 years until President Ulysses S. Grant approved an act authorizing the Federal Government to complete the project. Lt. Col. Thomas Casey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, took control, simplified Mills' design, and began construction. In December 1884 a 3,300-pound marble capstone was placed on the obelisk and topped with a 9-inch pyramid of cast aluminum, a rare metal in 1884.

Visiting the Monument

The Washington Monument is open every day

small facility at the top offers information for sale. Park interpreters lead scheduled tours that walk down the 897 steps past 193 memorial stones presented by individuals, societies, cities, states, and nations. Check with a park ranger for times and details.

The Washington Monument is a unit of the National Park System, which consists of more than 380 parks representing important examples of our country's natural and cultural heritage. For more information, write: Superintendent, National Capital Parks-Central, 900 Ohio Drive SW, Washington, DC 20242.



Museum of Fine Arts, Boston



Library of Congress

except December 25 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., September through March; 8 a.m. to midnight, April through August. An elevator carries visitors to the 500-foot level in 70 seconds to see spectacular views of the city named for George Washington. A

Vietnam Veterans Memorial

Washington, D.C.
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

ROBERT G SMOOT • FRANK B SMITH • ROBERT C BATTLES • ROBERT E BATTLES • WILLIAM J ADAMS • JAMES A BAILEY • WAYNE S BATES • TROY C BATTLES • ROBERT E BATTLES • NNNETH B BERRY • JAMES A CROSBY • STEVEN C DRAKE • EDWARD J DREW II • ERIC R FASSITT • HN M GALATA • BROMLEY H GERMAN • ROBERT C GILLEN • JERRY W GILLAND • HAROLD E HAGER • WILLIAM E BERNARD • GEORGE L HORSMAN II • RICHARD T JACKSON • ROBERT L JONES Jr • JOHN MARTIN Jr • AN H MARTINEZ • HAROLD SMITH • SOCORRO PEREIRA • ROBERT D PULLEN • JORDAN E RAMEY • MES P ROBINSON • STEVEN S SCHNACK • GERALD W NORTON • LELAND STEWART • ALONZO R TOAL • MES P TURNER • MICHAEL F WALKER • JAMES A WALL • TERRY C WALLEY • WAYNE A WHITELEY • RY W WICKAM • ROY V WIEGAND • DANIEL L WISELY • RICHARD E WOLFE • PETER A ZANCA • IAN P AHERN • WILLIAM M ANDERSON • THOMAS R AVILA • ROBERT F BAHL Jr • JOHN L BAROVETTO • UIS W BRANCH • THOMAS N BREWER • ROBERT G BRIGHAM • DONALD R BRUCKNER • JOHNNY RAY BRYSON • NNETH D BUTLER • ROBERT L HELLER • DELMER R JONES • MANUEL CASILLA-VAZQUEZ Jr • LARRY I CLEEM • PHEN E COALSON • CLAUDE H DORRIS • DAVID W DYER • DAN T WARDS • ENRIQUE FERNANDEZ-LESTON • EDDIE D FORD • MARSHALL H FORD • CONRAD N GONZALEZ • BOB L GREGORY • RENE GUERRA-HERNANDEZ • UL G GUTIERREZ • DARREL W HEEREN • JOHN C CALHOUN • JAMES E HESKETT • LOUIS HILLYER • MUEL F HOLLIFIELD Jr • RUFUS HOOD • JAMES M INMAN • DAVID L JOHNSON • ARNOLDO L CARRILLO • RENCE P JORDAN • JAMES JOSEPH • ROBERT C KEARNEY • RICHARD C KEEFE • ROGER D LEDBETTER • THUR L LAUDERDALE • LLOYD E KNAKE • BLAZE MAGYAR III • LAWRENCE M MALONE • RICHARD G MANGRUM • LIAM A MARKARIAN • ALLAN MENDELL • ELLIOTT W MOORE • ARTHUR MILLER Jr • DONALD E MONKMAN • HAEI MENDENHALL • JAMES J MORA • BOBBY RAY MCKINNON • ROBERT NIELSEN • JAMES E PEAY • UIS G PETRONE Jr • EDWARD J REEDER • HUBERT ROYSTER Jr • PHILIP E RUMINSKI Jr • ROBERT C RUSHER • LIAM G SCHRAMM • LAWRENCE K SEPULVEDA • KENNETH S SMITH Jr • JAMES M STONE • FRANK SUTTON • DREW J TELLIS • ROBERT S TRUJILLO • ROBERT W VADEN • DANNY RAY VANCE • LAWRENCE R WALTON • OMAS L WARD • GARY D FERNANDEZ • PAUL H WEBB • JOSEPH C WIAR Jr • MICHAEL L WILSON • ROBERT C WOLF • WOJCIECH WYSOCKI • TIMOTHY H ARTMAN • MELVIN BAKER • ALAN J BARDACH • NNETH D BARRY • CHARLES L BIFOLCHI • HOWARD M BISSEN • LAWRENCE C COVINGTON • RUSSELL K BLATZ • MUEL BLUNT • DANIEL R BOWMAN • JAMES L BURNEY • FRANCIS E CANNON • JOHN T CHAPMAN • LL R CLAIBORNE • DENVER D COLBURN Jr • PHELON H COLE • FREDDIE A BLACKBURN • ROBERT M CRAMER • ROBERT L CRAWLEY • HOVEY R CURRY • LAWRENCE J CYR • MICHAEL R DAY • LARRY GENE DEARING • NIEL DIAZ • GARY P DIETZ • LEONARD E DORNAK • ISHMELL EADDY • PHILLIP J EBERHARDT • ORCE W ELLIS • ALTON J FENNELL • RICHARD W FISCHER • RONALD L FOX • ROGER C FOXWORTH • ENN W FREEMAN • DANIEL R FULWIDER • ENRIQUE LORENZO GARCIA Jr • VICENTE GARZA • DONALD W KEE • CHAEL J HALL • ROBERT E L HAMILTON • HOWARD E HANSON Jr • RONALD L HETLAND • JOHN R HULBERT • OLD E HUMPHREY • DONNEY L JACKSON • BOBBY W JOBE • BOBBY RAY JONES • HALCOTT P JONES Jr • OMAS A CRIMES • STEKETEE WHINEWHINE • J LIGHTBOURNE • PAUL J LIVELY • MICHAEL D MARKS • AIG N MAY • JAMES I MILLER • JONATHAN MISKIMMON Jr • RAINER K M • GLEN M MORRISON • VID D NICHOLSON • JOHN G NIEDERMAYER • MARTIN E O'GRADY • O'NEAL • MICHAEL P OLIVER • NNETT W OLSON • JERRY PATRICK • RONNIE D PENDERGRAFT • JUAN • RYDE R PHILLIPS • MES A PINTAR • MILLARD E PRICE Jr • GUY J PROTANO Jr • JERRY E PRY • ROLD W SIGMON • CHARLES H SMITH • HALLIE W SMITH • STEPHEN • J C STORY • WALLACE C SHAFER



The Healing Begins



The Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., a nonprofit charitable organization formed to establish the memorial, was the idea of Jan Scruggs, a former infantry corporal during the war. It was incorporated on April 27, 1979, by a group of Vietnam veterans in

Washington, D.C. The founders wanted Vietnam veterans to have a tangible symbol of recognition from American society. They early on realized that whatever design would ultimately result, four basic criteria had to be met: (1) that it be reflective and contemplative in

character, (2) that it harmonize with its surroundings, especially the neighboring national memorials, (3) that it contain the names of all who died or remain missing, and (4) that it make no political statement about the war. By separating the issue of those who

served in Vietnam from that of U.S. policy in the war, the group hoped to begin a process of national reconciliation.

(Left) To veterans and their loved ones, the healing process often involves leaving mementos at the wall.

Names Become the Memorial

Maya Ying Lin conceived her design as creating a park within a park—a quiet protected place unto itself, yet harmonious with the site. To achieve this effect she chose polished black granite for the walls. Its mirrorlike surface reflects the surrounding trees, lawns, monuments, and the people looking for names. The memorial's walls point to the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. The 58,209 names are inscribed in chronological order of the date of casualty, showing the war as a series of individual human sacrifices and giving each name a special place in history. "The names would become the memorial," Lin said.

The names begin at the vertex of the walls

below the date of the first casualty and continue to the end of the east wall. They resume at the tip of the west wall, ending at the vertex above the date of the last death. With the meeting of the beginning and ending, a major epoch in American history is denoted. Each name is preceded on the west wall or followed on the east wall by one of two symbols: a diamond or a cross. The diamond denotes that the individual's death was confirmed. The approximately 1,150 persons whose names are designated by the cross were either missing or prisoners at the end of the war and remain missing and unaccounted for. If a person returns alive, a circle, as a symbol of life, will be inscribed around the



cross. In the event an individual's remains are returned or are otherwise accounted for, the diamond will be superimposed over the cross.

Some Facts About the Memorial

The walls are 246.75 feet long and the angle at the vertex is 125°12'. There are 140 pilings with the average depth to bedrock being 35 feet. The height of the walls at the vertex is 10.1 feet. The granite comes from Bangalore, India; it was cut and fabricated at Barre, Vermont. The names were grit blasted in Memphis, Tennessee, with the height of individual letters being 0.53 inch and the depth, 0.038 inch.



Statue © F.E. Hart and VVVF 1994

The Faces of Honor

Sculptor Frederick Hart's goal was to create a moving evocation of the experience and service of the Vietnam veteran. He has described it as follows: "They wear it on their uniform and carry the equipment of war; they are young. The contrast between the innocence of their youth and the weapons of war underscores the poignancy of their sacrifice. There is about them the physical contact and sense of unity that bespeaks the bonds of love and sacrifice that is the nature of men at war... Their strength and their vulnerability are both evident." The flag flies from a 60-foot staff. The base con-

tains the emblems of the five services. The sculpture and flag form an entrance plaza.

Dedicated on November 11, 1993, as part of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, the Vietnam Women's Memorial honors the women of the U.S. Armed Forces who took part in the war. The statue was sculpted by Glenna Goodacre and depicts three women coming to the aid of a fallen soldier. It recalls the courage and sacrifice of all women who served. Planted around the memorial are eight yellowwood trees—a living tribute to the eight servicewomen killed in action while in Vietnam.



Robert Shuter

Lincoln Memorial

Washington, D.C.
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Lincoln: The Person

Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809, in a log cabin near Hodgenville, Kentucky, and became the 16th President of the United States, leading his country through its greatest trial, the Civil War. His life was full of personal tragedy and disappointment, but his belief in the principles of the Declaration of Independence and his experience gained as a state legislator, a lawyer, and as a Congressman, along with a whimsical sense of humor, gave him the strength to endure. Throughout his political career Lincoln strove to maintain

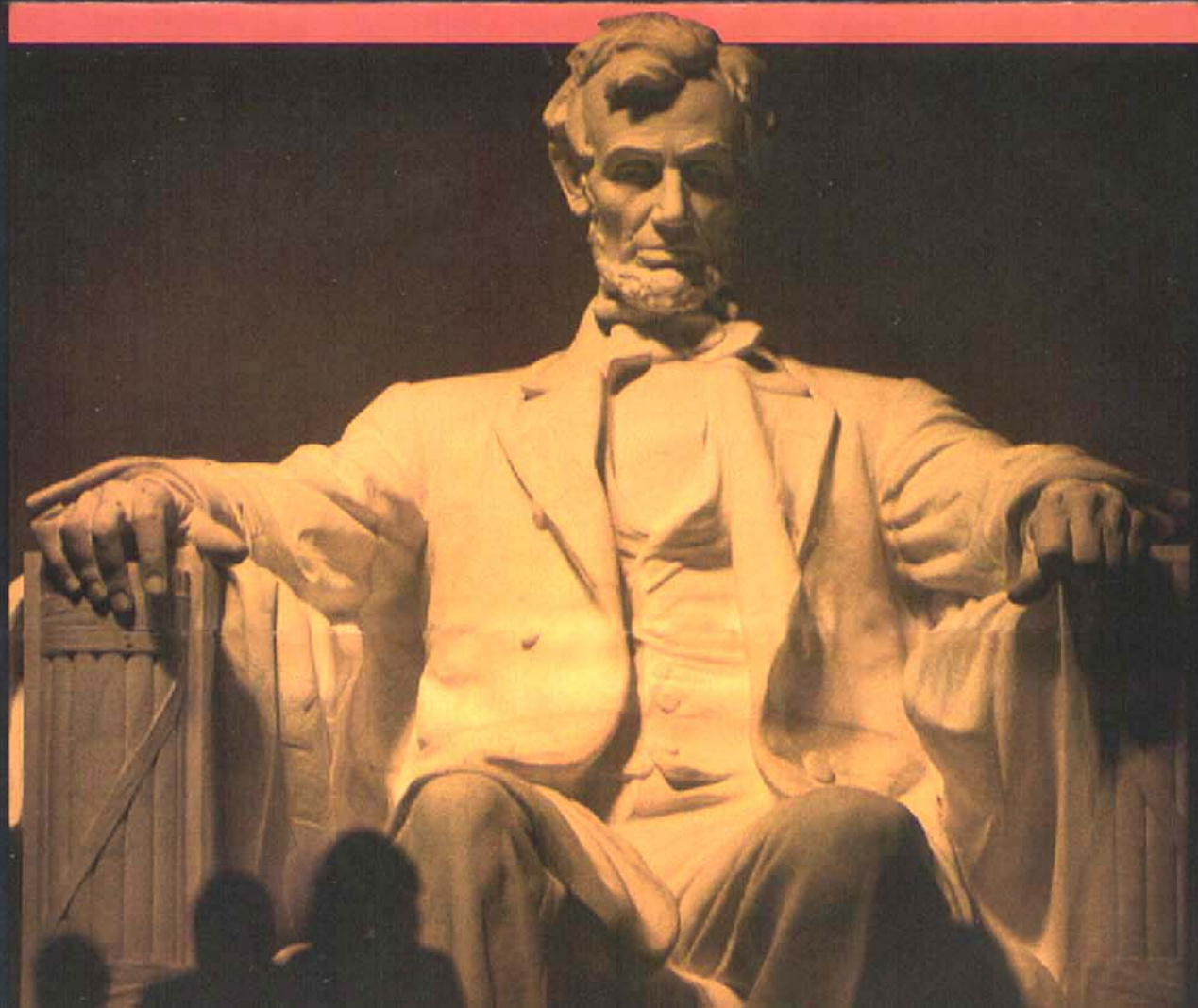
the ideals of the Nation's founders. He saw slavery as hypocritical for a Nation founded on the principle that "all men are created equal." In an 1854 speech he said: "I hate it [slavery] because it deprives our republican example of its just influence in the world—enables the enemies of free institutions, with plausibility, to taunt us as hypocrites." As President he used the power of the office to preserve the Union. In freeing the slaves, Lincoln left a legacy to freedom that is one of the most enduring birthrights Americans possess.

Lincoln Memorial

Lincoln: The President

By condemning slavery's expansion and maintaining that he would not interfere with it where it already existed, Lincoln won the presidential nomination of the Republican party in 1860. Upon his electoral victory, seven states of the lower South seceded and formed the Confederate States of America. At his inauguration in March 1861 Lincoln implored the South to show restraint and tried to dispel its mistrust, but he also pledged to do whatever was necessary to preserve the Union. The South responded by firing on Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, April 12, 1861. Lincoln, in turn, issued the call for troops to put down the rebellion, and four more states in the Upper South—Virginia, Arkansas, North Caro-

lina, and Tennessee—seceded. The result was four years of bloody conflict. In January 1863 Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation to free slaves within the states in rebellion, thus raising the war to a higher moral plane. In January 1865 he secured Congressional approval of the 13th Amendment that abolished slavery in the United States. In his Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865, Lincoln offered peace and reconciliation to the South. He was shot by an assassin on April 14, 1865, and died the next day, six days after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee and his troops at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

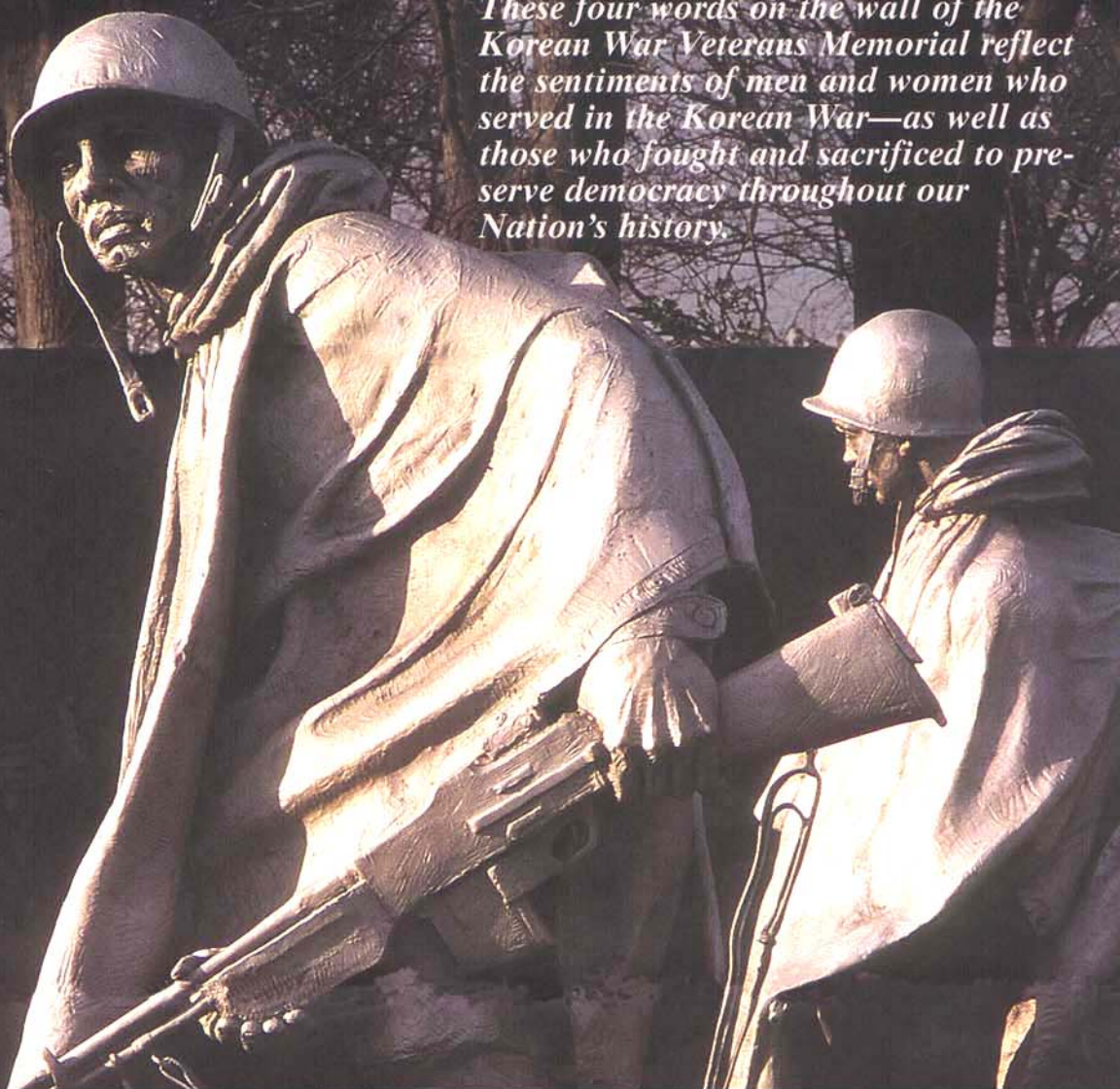


Korean War Veterans Memorial

Washington, D.C.
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

"Freedom Is Not Free."

These four words on the wall of the Korean War Veterans Memorial reflect the sentiments of men and women who served in the Korean War—as well as those who fought and sacrificed to preserve democracy throughout our Nation's history.



From 1950 to 1953, the United States joined with United Nations forces in Korea to take a stand against what was deemed a threat to democratic nations worldwide. At war's end, a million and a half American veterans returned to a peacetime world of families, homes, and jobs—and to a country long reluctant to view the Korean War as something to memorialize. But to the men and women who served, the Korean War could never be a forgotten war.

The passing of more than four decades has brought a new perspective to the war and its aftermath. The time has come, in the eyes of the Nation, to set aside a place of remembrance for the people who served in this hard-fought war half a world away. The Korean War Veterans Memorial honors those Americans who answered the call, those who worked and fought under the most trying of circumstances, and those who gave their lives for the cause of freedom.

Korean War Veterans Memorial

Washington, D.C.
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



A War Half a World Away



National Archives

Only five years had passed since the end of World War II when the United States once again found itself embroiled in a major international conflict. In the early morning hours of June 25, 1950, the communist government of North Korea launched an attack into South Korea. Determined to support the world's imperiled democracies, the United States immediately sent troops from Japan to join those already stationed in Korea; they fought with other nations under the U.N. flag. What was envisioned as a short, decisive campaign became a prolonged, bitter, frustrating fight that threatened to explode beyond Korean borders. For three years the fighting raged. In

1953 an uneasy peace returned by means of a negotiated settlement that established a new boundary near the original one at the 38th parallel.

One-and-a-half million American men and women, a true cross-section of the Nation's populace, struggled side by side during the conflict. They served as soldiers, chaplains, nurses, clerks, and in a host of other combat and support roles. Many risked their lives in extraordinary acts of heroism. Of these, 131 received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Nation's most esteemed tribute for combat bravery.

A Place for Reflection

Viewed from above, the memorial is a circle intersected by a triangle (see below). Visitors approaching the memorial come first to the triangular Field of Service. Here, a group of 19 stainless-steel statues, created by World War II veteran Frank Gaylord, depicts a squad on patrol and evokes the experience of American ground troops in Korea. Strips of granite and scrubby juniper bushes suggest the rugged Korean terrain, while windblown ponchos recall the harsh weather. This symbolic patrol brings together members of the U.S. Air Force, Army, Marines, and Navy; the men portrayed are from a variety of ethnic backgrounds.

A granite curb on the north side of the statues lists the 22 countries of the United Nations that sent troops or

gave medical support in defense of South Korea. On the south side is a black granite wall. Its polished surface mirrors the statues, intermingling the reflected images with the faces etched into the granite. The etched mural is based on actual photographs of unidentified American soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines. The faces represent all those who provided support for the ground troops. Together these images reflect the determination of U.S. forces and the countless ways in which Americans answered their country's call to duty.

The adjacent Pool of Remembrance, encircled by a grove of trees, provides a quiet setting. Numbers of those killed, wounded, missing in action, and held prisoner-of-war are etched in



Robert Shafer

stone nearby. Opposite this counting of the war's toll, another granite wall bears a message inlaid in silver: Freedom Is Not Free.

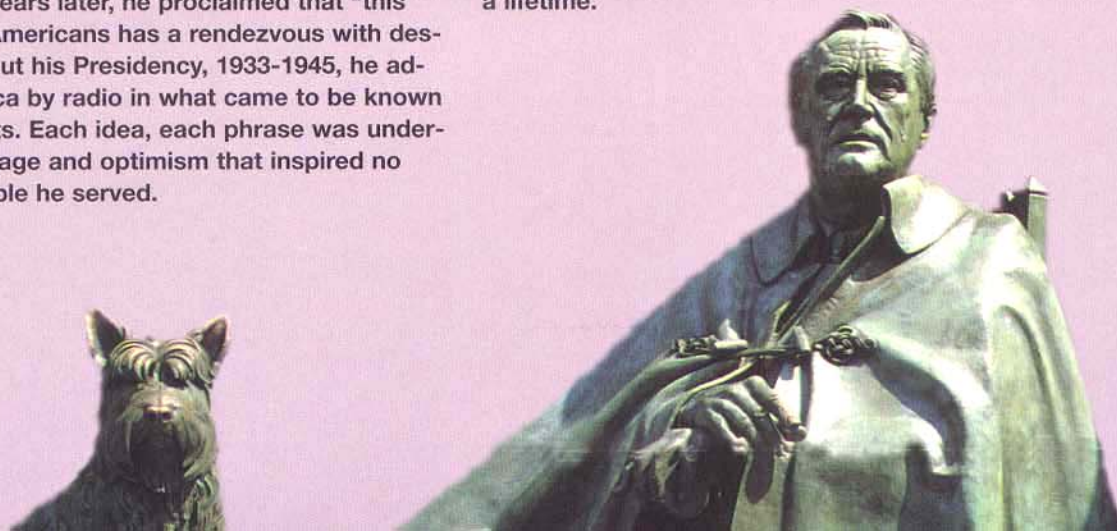
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial

Washington, D.C. • National Park Service • U.S. Department of the Interior

FREEDOM OF SPEECH
FREEDOM OF WORSHIP
FREEDOM FROM WANT
FREEDOM FROM FEAR

In his 1941 State of the Union Address, as the nation prepared for war, President Franklin D. Roosevelt spelled out "Four Freedoms" as a reminder of what we must fight for. From the days of his first Presidential campaign during the depths of the Great Depression, Roosevelt spoke directly to the people. "I pledge you, I pledge myself," he said in his 1932 acceptance speech, "to a new deal for the American people." Four years later, he proclaimed that "this generation of Americans has a rendezvous with destiny." Throughout his Presidency, 1933-1945, he addressed America by radio in what came to be known as fireside chats. Each idea, each phrase was underscored by courage and optimism that inspired no less in the people he served.

More than 50 years after Roosevelt's death, his own words call out from the walls of his memorial as if he were somehow present. Those of us who know FDR only as an historical figure will recognize these words by their association with great and catastrophic events. For the many Americans who lived through the Roosevelt years, the words recall personal struggles and triumphs during 12 years that seemed like a lifetime.



Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial

Commemorating FDR's Presidency

The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial is one of the most expansive memorials in the nation. Yet its shade trees, waterfalls, statuary, and quiet alcoves create the feeling of a secluded garden rather than an imposing structure. The memorial is divided into four outdoor galleries, or rooms, one for each of FDR's terms in office. The rooms are defined by walls of red South Dakota granite and by ornamental plantings; quotations from FDR are carved into the granite. Water cascades and quiet pools are present throughout. Each room conveys in its own way the spirit of this great man.

A sculpture of the Presidential seal is mounted inside the entryway. The first room introduces FDR's early presidency, when he launched the New Deal in response to the worst economic crisis of the century. A relief sculpture depicts his first inauguration. In

the second room, sculptural groups—an urban breadline, a rural couple, and a man listening to a fireside chat—recall both the despair and the hope of the times. New Deal social and economic programs are depicted in bronze panels.

A grassy berm between the second and third rooms marks the historical point at which Roosevelt and the nation confronted World War II. In the third room, Roosevelt appears as a seated figure; his beloved dog Fala sits nearby. The fourth room honors the life and legacy of FDR. A sculptural relief of Roosevelt's funeral cortege hangs in an alcove. The statue of Eleanor Roosevelt commemorates her role as First Lady, as well as her later work as United Nations delegate and champion for human rights. In the plaza is a timeline of important dates and events from the extraordinary life of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.



George Segal's sculpture of a 1930s breadline captures the hunger, both literal and figurative, that many Americans felt during the Depression years.

Building the Memorial The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission was established by Congress in 1955. Its guidelines invited prospective designers to look to "the character and work of Franklin Delano Roosevelt to give us the theme of a memorial that will do him the honor he deserves and transmit his image to future generations." It was not until May 1997 that the memorial took its place alongside other Presidential monuments in Washington, D.C. Designed by Lawrence Halprin, the memorial incorporates the work of prominent American artists Leonard Baskin, Neil Estern, Robert Graham, Thomas Hardy, and George Segal, as well as master stone-carver John Benson.

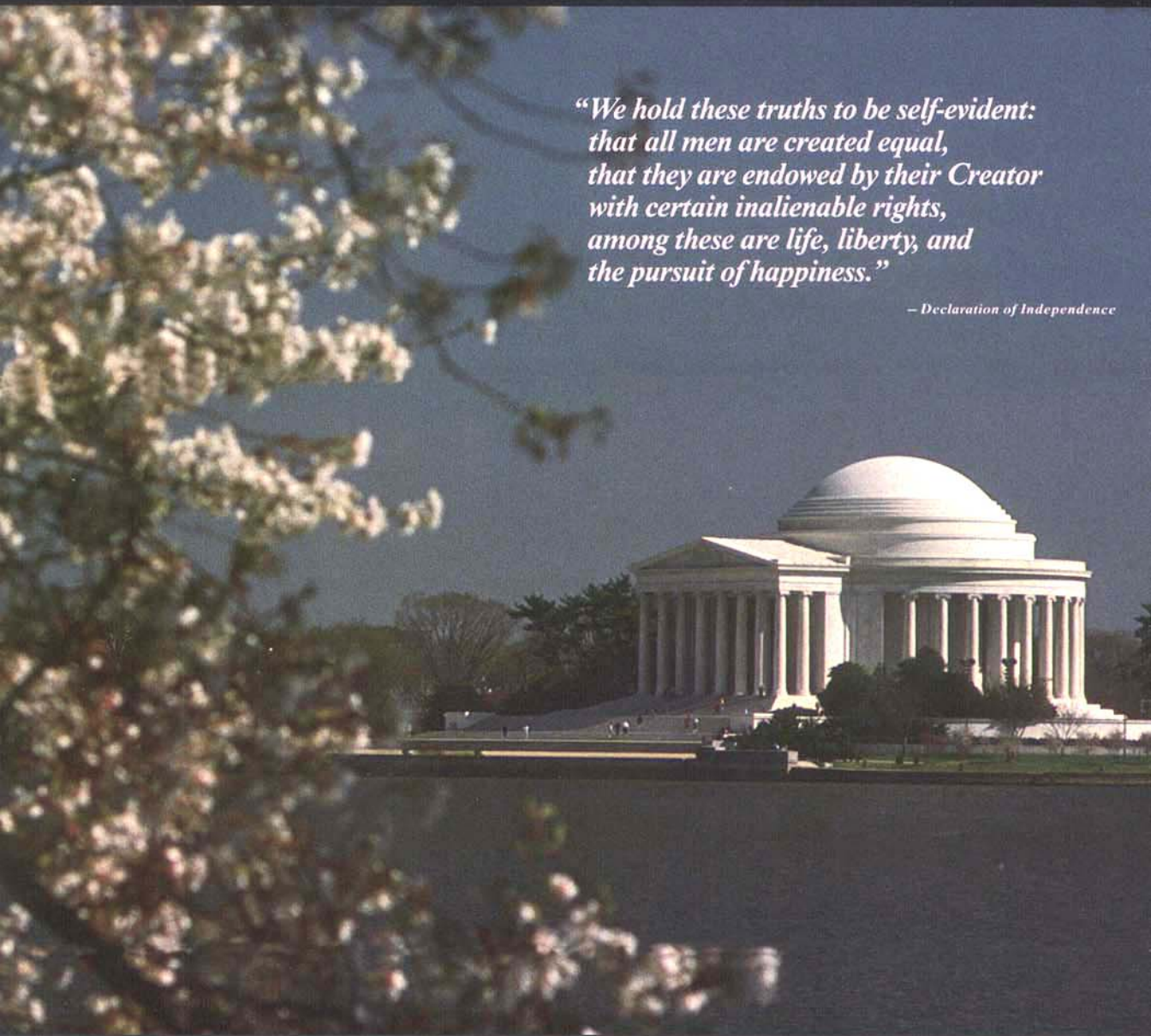
About Your Visit The memorial stands in West Potomac Park, between the Tidal Basin and the Potomac River. At the front entrance is an information area and a bookstore. Park rangers are available from 8 a.m. to midnight. The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial is part of the National Park System, one of more than 370 parks that are examples of our nation's natural and cultural heritage. Address inquiries to: Superintendent, National Capital Parks-Central, 900 Ohio Drive SW, Washington, DC 20024-2000. Further information is available at www.nps.gov/nacc.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial

Washington, D.C.
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

*"We hold these truths to be self-evident:
that all men are created equal,
that they are endowed by their Creator
with certain inalienable rights,
among these are life, liberty, and
the pursuit of happiness."*

— Declaration of Independence



Thomas Jefferson—political philosopher, architect, musician, book collector, scientist, horticulturist, diplomat, inventor, and third President of the United States—looms large in any discussion of what Americans are as a people. Jefferson left to the future not only ideas but also a great body of practical achievements. President John F. Kennedy recognized Jefferson's accomplishments when he told a gathering of American Nobel Prize winners that they were the greatest assemblage of talent in the White House since Jefferson had dined there alone. With his strong beliefs in the rights of

man and a government derived from the people, in freedom of religion and the separation between church and state, and in education available to all, Thomas Jefferson struck a chord for human liberty 200 years ago that resounds through the decades. But in the end, Jefferson's own appraisal of his life, and the one that he wrote for use on his own tombstone, suffices: "Author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia."

Thomas Jefferson Memorial

*"I have sworn upon the altar
of God eternal hostility against
every form of tyranny over
the mind of man."*



I AM NOT AN ADVOCATE FOR FREQUENT
CHANGES IN LAWS AND CONSTITUTIONS.
BUT LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS MUST GO
HAND IN HAND WITH THE PROGRESS
OF THE HUMAN MIND AS THAT BECOMES
MORE DEVELOPED, MORE ENLIGHTENED.
AS NEW DISCOVERIES ARE MADE NEW
TRUTHS DISCOVERED AND MANNERS AND
OPINIONS CHANGE. WITH THE CHANCE
OF CHANGE.

Thomas Jefferson: A Chronology

1743 Born at Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va., April 13
■ 1769-75 Member of Virginia House of Burgesses; very early a part of an increasingly anti-British faction; helped set up Virginia Committee of Correspondence
■ 1775-76 Attended Continental Congress; chosen to be on committee to write the Declaration of Independence and became its principal author ■ 1776-79 Member of Virginia House of Delegates; involved in rewriting state legal code to reflect republican principles concerning landholding, inheritance, and criminal law; drafted Virginia statute for religious freedom with the help of James Madison ■ 1779-81 Governor of Virginia ■ 1784-89 Ambassador to France; studies of architecture and Roman ruins led him to introduce the classical style in the United States, of which the Virginia State Capitol, the University of Virginia, and Monticello, his home, are notable examples ■ 1789-93 Secretary of State

under President George Washington; bargained with Alexander Hamilton to locate the Federal City on the Potomac River ■ 1797-1801 Vice President under President John Adams; supported states rights; opposed Alien and Sedition Acts as unwarranted infringement of individual liberties and of freedom of speech ■ 1801-09 President; negotiated the Louisiana Purchase that doubled the size of the United States; sponsored Lewis and Clark Expedition to the mouth of the Columbia River; strove to maintain peace and not be drawn into the war between Great Britain and France ■ 1809-26 Lived at Monticello; drew up plans, supervised construction, and outlined curriculum of the University of Virginia; corresponded extensively with John Adams ■ 1826 Died on 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, a few hours before John Adams